

Wanneroo

The Water Corporation regularly monitors the quality of all drinking water supplies to ensure that water supplied to consumers is both safe and pleasant to drink.

The report below shows the range of analysis results for water sampled from the distribution system over the past two years.

As water sources are developed or operational changes are made, variations in water quality are always possible. Therefore, this report should only be regarded as an indication of the water quality that would be expected in this area.

	Typical Range		1987 NHMRC/AWRC Guideline Value
	Minimum	Maximum	
pH	7.3	7.7	6.5 - 8.5
Conductivity (mS/m)	50	100	None
Colour (HU)	<1	1	15
Turbidity (NTU)	<0.1	0.5	5
Sodium	60	125	300
Potassium	4	7	None
Calcium	25	40	None
Magnesium	7	12	None
Hardness as CaCO ₃	100	150	500
Chloride	100	200	400
Sulphate	15	45	400
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	55	110	None
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	<0.05	1.3	10
Iron	0.010	0.070	0.300
Manganese	<0.002	0.006	0.100
Aluminium	<0.026	0.10	0.200
Silica as SiO ₂	15	20	None
Total Filterable solids (by sum)	350	540	1000

Total Filterable Solids	High Levels impact the taste of water
Alkalinity	Of interest to pool owners and aquarists
Turbidity	High levels cause cloudiness in water
Iron and Manganese	Excessive levels contribute to brown staining, discolouration, and 'dirty water' problems
Colour	Due to contact with vegetation in the catchment
Hardness	High levels can cause scaling on heating elements and difficulty in producing lather
Fluoride	Added to water as required by State Government legislation at concentrations of 0.7 - 1.0 mg/L

The program also includes toxic metals, synthetic organic compounds and microbiological monitoring, the results of which comply with the requirements of the 1987 NHMRC/AWRC Guidelines for Drinking Water in Australia.

Units are mg/L unless otherwise indicated, except pH which has no units

Water Production Branch

17/02/09